Naval Academy have been completed and bids have been received, but these have been rejected, and the ship is to be readvertised. IMPROVEMENTS IN ORDNANCE. Conjointly with the construction of so many new

vessels, great care has ben expended on the improve-

ment of naval ordnance. . The number of high-power steel cannon for the completed to present time includes two five forty-eight six-inch, ten eight-inch and four During the last year a considerable namof the six-luch guns have been finished at the Washington Navy Yard; others are in course of con-The material for several guns has been section. The material for Section Company, and the the next steps has begun the manufacture of four of them for the Baltimore and two for the Charleston. These are the largest and most powerful guns ever made from steel produced wholly in the United States. Two en-inch guns have been completed, making three ready for the armament of the Miantonomoh. Designs have been made for the twelve-inch gans, of sich four are to be mounted on the Puritan and two on the Texas.

Experiments continue to be made with promising sults with a view to perfecting carriages, fuses, ers and the various classes of powder. In order induce American manufacturers to produce better results, proposals have been invited for projectiles mt of \$200,000.

Of the ninety-four Hotchkiss guns contracted for, eighty-two have been delivered, all of which, together with their ammunition, have been manufactured in the United States. The Maxim automatic machine guns have undergone a satisfactory test; negotiations with company have been entered into for the supply of sixty-six guns of this type, of American manufacture manufacture in the United states is now assured, and thus an important gain has been made to the producing capacity of the country.

The Bethlehem Iron Works have completed gun-forging plant, and the 120-ton hammer to be used forging armor-plates has made good progress. erected at the works is of superior char-The first gun-forgings were delivered in June last, and it is thought that every endeavor will be

gun-factory at the Washington Navy Yard, un der the direction of Commander William M. Folger, recently appointed Chief of the Eureau of Ordnance. has made extensive progress during the year. It is ed that when the plant is completed the United States will have a gun-factory in Washington as well equipped and as efficient as any in the world. advantages that have resulted from the work at

Washington yard are shown in the comparative cost of the guns manufactured by private firm the yard. The s-inch rifles of the former description cost \$17,800 each; those manufactured at Washington gun foundry cost \$14,000-a difference Proctor within the last year. of \$3,200 per gun, and that, too, notwithstanding the t that the steel in the former cost twenty-five per cent more than in the latter.

THE SQUADRON OF EVOLUTION.

arked advance in naval organization and train-Hitherto the number and character of the ships in the Navy have made squadron cruising, in sense, difficult, if not impossible. The ships have been allowed to act to a large extent indeand in consequence the great advantage to recting eye of a commander-in-chief, has been lost. This defect is now in a fair way to be remedied. The exercises will form the principal feature of its cruise. apo ance of this step cannot be overestimated. The new ships and new guns require new tactical ements, and the experiments of the squadron cruising in the Mediterranean will afford the n for the tactical work of the new Navy. squadron is not only giving a new training to ers and men of which it is composed it will afford the substantial groundwork for the practice of the whole of the new Navy. As its work develops it may be expected that exercises on a larger nd more nearly assimilated to the conditions of modern war, will be undertaken; and in time the work of the evolutionary squadron may be expected ne what it should be-the most important practice acquired by the officers and men of the Navy.

A BETTER TYPE OF ENLISTED MEN.

Great efforts have been made during the past year re the status of the enlisted men of the Navy offer better inducements for American seamen With this view the Secretary made the following nendations in his annual report :

lengthening of the term of enlistment, al-an important measure, will not secure a er of permanence in the corps of enlisted men-to obtain a body of trained American seamen y and the country can rely, it is that the whole system of temous service system, the four years term being recom-only to meet necessary emergencies. This syst should be based upon the principle of retaining services of the enlisted men for life. We shall ne-get the crews that we need until we make the Na a career for the seamen as well as for the officers. lish this the continuous service man she manently enlisted, and be entitled to reaccomplish this the continuous service han should be permanently enlisted, and be entitled to retirement on three-fourths pay after thirty years of service, as provided by law (Act of February 14. 18e5), for the Army and Marine Corps. There is no reason for a distinction between the Army and Navy. No allen should be accepted for continuous service, and no man above the age of thirty-five, unless he has had previous naval experience. At the end of the first four years of service he should have an option of taking his discharge or remaining, but failing to take it at that time, his connection with the service should thence forth be permanent, unless the Department should, in its discretion, grant his application for discharge, or unless he should be removed by sentence of a court martial. Discharges in any case should work a forfeiture of all prospective benefits of pay and retirement. Continuous-service men should be entitled to one month's leave for each year of service, to be granted at the convenience of the Navy Department, and to be cumulative up to four months, which will be equivalent to the three months' leave now granted for re-enlistment, and which may be similarly commuted, and a small addition of \$1 per month or thereshout should be made to the pay of the various ratings for each completed term of four years' service.

A bill embodying the essential features of the

A bill embodying the essential features of the Secretary's recommendations has already passed the Senate, and is now before the House. Such a law would have an extremely beneficial effect upon the enlisted force of the Navy.

PLANS FOR NEW YARDS.

The Boards appointed to consider the projects of a new Navy Yard in the Gulf or the waters tributary thereto and in the Pacific have made their reports, the former recommending the establishment of a yard at Algiers, opposite the city of New-Orleans, Inter at Point Turner, in Puget Sound. action has yet been taken by Congress on these reports. At the existing yards numerous improvements have been made in the last twelve months

IMPROVED EQUIPMENTS.

With the building of ships of modern type, the work of the Bureau of Equipment has been gradually ex-

with the building of ships of modern type, the work of the Bureau of Equipment has been gradually expending and taking new forms. Questions are arising with increasing frequency relating to the serviceability of articles now in use, as compared with newer types. It has been necessary to revise in many essential respects the equipment tables for ships, a work requiring great labor and care.

In addition to its routine duties, the Eureau has had under consideration the subject of improved galleys and anchors. On two of the new ships galleys of types in use in the merchant service are being tested, it having been found that the standard navygalley was unnecessarily large and expensive, in comparison with improved forms. Experiments are also being made with various new forms of patent anchors, with a view to the adoption of the best. During the year chain cables and rope of a superior quality have been made at the Boston Yard, and both have been subjected to tests much severer than the corresponding articles in the ordinary market will bear; the cost of manufacture, considering the quality of the articles, has been exceedingly moderate.

The important subject of compasses has occupied actively the officers of the Bureau for the last year. The determination of a steel ship's magnetic forces, and the compensating of her compusses in such a way as to neutralize these forces and render accurate the performance of the instrument, is an operation of the greatest delicacy and importance. The magnetism of all the new ships in commission and of one not in commission has been accurately defined. The navigators of four of these ships have taken a thorough course of instruction at the liureau. The results so far have been pursued to an extent which will justify their collation and publication they will prove of great value to the service. Important progress has also been made in the development of an improved compass, better adapted than the standard instrument to the new conditions of use on board modern ships. The installati aportant feature of the Bureau's operations. As is work is still in its tentative stage, diligent and duable observations to ascertain the best form of ramms and other electric-lighting apparatus have en made by specially trained officers. The instal-ition of a plant on board the Pensacola has been com-pleted, and that upon several other vessels is in an vanced stage of progress.

REPORM IN ORGANIZATION.

emortant changes have been made during the year in the organization of the Navy Department. The principal of these is in concentrating in the hands of one bureau all the work pertaining to the naval esament proper; that is, officers, seamen and actually in commission. Hitherto the asexects actually in commission. Hitherto the as-

HARRISON'S STEWARDSHIP.

Continued from Second Page.

Naval Academy have been completed and bids have been received, but these have been rejected, and the

for the Navy. Which the opportunity of the brown organization by which the construction of the brown organization by which the construction of the brown organization of the brown organization of the brown organization of the brown of the brown organization organization of the brown organization organization organization of the brown organization organiza

torether. The difficulty is now obviated torether. The difficulty is now obviated to torether. The difficulty is now obviated to torether. The difficulty is now obviated to the form which congress has not yet decided upon the form which congress has not yet decided upon the form which the next steps in naval development shall take. The heat steps in naval development have been directed to the decided of the property of armored vessely. for Egitting at sea, required to build these vessels makes it desirable they should be begun at the earliest possible Without ships of this class the United States never be in a position to uphold its rights by against the encroachments of any naval power.

THE DEPARTMENT OF WAR.

REFORMS INAUGURATED UNDER THE DI-

RECTION OF SECRETARY PROCTOR. Persons unfamiliar with the present organization of the War Department have little idea of the proportion of its work which relates to strictly civil duties. The the War Department have little Committee on Military Affairs, in a late report to the House, stated that work of this nature, rather than the control of the military establishment itself, has become the larger part of the work of the Departm made by the company to hasten all the forgings conharbors, the supervision of the construction of bridges over navigable waters, the furnishing of evidence for pending pension claims, and the administration of the signal servee. It has a force of about 1,300 clerks besides its other employes, and in this respect is the third of the executive departments in size-the Interior and Treasury Departments alone being large Taking into consideration both its civil and military duties, there is probably no other Department, except the Interior Department, whose work is so varied i its character as that of the War Department. These few words seem necessary in order to appreciate the importance of the work accomplished by Secretary

WORK ACCOMPLISHED FOR THE BENEFIT OF UNION VETERANS.

Secretary Proctor's success in bringing up the delayed work of Pension Record investigation is what an opposition paper has called "one of the most vigorous and radical measures of practical adminis ecomplished of late years in the War Office."

The War Department is the custodian of over 22,000 volumes of hospital record books and over half a million rolls and books showing the service records of the veterans of the late war. There are derived from cruising in squadrons, under the di-Pension Office for information obtainable from these sources alone. When Secretary Proctor became the Evolutionary Squadron, which sailed in December last, head of the Department last spring, this work was has been and will be kept together, and squadron greatly in arrears. In the Adjutant-General's office system under which the Pension Bureau applied for reived information upon these cases was cale lated to make rather than save work. escionsly fallen into a condition ment had nnc hopelessness and seemed to despair of bringing the

Under such conditions charge of the Department. He is distinctively a "business man" and has the reputation of having spite of the opposition and fears red thereto all the records of the Depar in which they had previously been kept. Captain Amsworth, U. S. A., was placed in charge of the whole. According to the reports of the chiefs of the subdivisions, there were on the morning of that day 40,500 cases undisposed of in those parts of the Adjutant-General's office so transferred. On July 22 there were by actual count 38,949 cases on hand. hid be replaced by a continu-four years' term being retained the last day of september there was not a case left sed of in the office. So much for the intr duction by Secretary Proctor of business methods and business energy in his Department.

But since the organization of this new bureau the number of calls received from the Pension Office has steadily increased, having reached on several occasions nearly 2,000 cases in a single day. Notwithstanding this great increase, however, in the work of the office, it is all promptly disposed of and none is allowed to accumulate, the bulk of the reports called for being furnished within twenty-four hours of the receipt of the call. Very few, and these only complicated, cases are delayed beyond the seond day. The searches and verifications of the records are

made with as much painstaking as ever. Every effort is made to make them as accurate as possible All this has been done not only without an in crease of clerical force but by a positive reduction of it. On that part of the work which was so much in arrears a year ago there were employed last July 378 clerks. Not only has the work in arrears bebrought up, but the current work, double in amount to that previously received, is being performed now by only 197 clerks, and the remainder of the old clerks have been transferred to the work of permanently transcribing the records for future use. The result is a marked illustration of the business methods introduced into the War Department. It will be appreclated by the country. It will be appreciated also by the old veterans, the settlement of whose claims

is hastened by this reform.

To meet the difficulty of preserving the original records, now in a wretched condition through years of more or less negligent handling, and to make the information they contain easily accessible for accurate use, the card-index system has been introduced. This system and its advantages have been fully described heretofore in The Tribune. A committee of the Sen ate, which carefully investigated the whole matter reported that in its opinion it was only practical, feasible and economical solution of the vexed question in regard to the preservation of these oils without further wear and destruction, and the placing of the data contained in them in an castly accessible and convenient condition for use without the handling of the rolls." There have been some practical tests, also, of its accuracy. From January 1, 1870. to February 25, 1888, a period of nearly ten years, prior to the beginning of the use of the card index, the percentage of cases in which evidence was found was 58.9. In the first year in which cards were used, namely, from March 1, 1888, to February 28, 1880, the percentage of cases in which evidence was found 71.1. Again, to compare the accuracy of the two systems, 1,000 briefs of pension calls, received efore the card index began to be used and in which the searchers were unable to find any record what ever, were taken at random, 100 cases being taken from each of the ten years. A clerk simply turned to the present cards to see whether they would dis-close any information or not. In 295 out of the 1,000, or nearly 30 per cent, evidence was found immediately, all showing from one to a dozen different entries in different books with reference to the claimant's treat

ment in hospitals.

The Secretary is a firm believer in the efficacy of the system. He has directed it to be extended to the entire office as rapidly as possible. The extra clerks which he has been able to take off from the current this permanent work of preserving the records in this this great work without asking for a special appropriation from Congress, and he will thereby save millio of dollars to the Government.

THE RECORDS OF THE REBELLION. The idea of printing the official records of the war of the Rebellion was first broached nearly twenty years ago, but it was in 1874 that Congress made the first appropriation for that purpose. The preliminary labor of arranging the matter was necessarily great

labor of arranging the matter was necessarily grand the first volumes were not issued until 1880. was originally contemplated that the entire edition would finally consist of four series, of sixty-five vol-

The work contains no original matter whatsoever.

etc., so far as they have been preserved on both sides. The material is necessarily on the Confederate side, although the effort is made to ollect everything possible, and the Eureau employ General, Marcus J. ted that the whole work should be completed in ck under the direction of the Secretary of War, with a view to expediting its completi

the first day of last July Secretary Proctor appointed a Board under the provisions of this act, consisting of Major Davis, of the Army, Leslie Perry and Joseph W. Kirkley. Since the reorganization of the There has only been an addition of four the last eight months it has prepared eight indexes. The usual number per year heretofore has been four, been materially diminished.

in this work, which, he says, he desires to see comit to an early completion. What has already bene in the last six months justifies the belief of the secretary that the work can be completed within

ATTENTION BESTOWED UPON THE MILITAN The National Guard of the country has every reaso colleges giving military instruction, has altracted monor of the guests and himself tendered them luncheon at the Washington Barracks.

LOOKING AFTER THE INTERESTS OF THE RANK

AND FILL. Proctor has devoted a great time to the consideration of questions affecting the welfare of the enlisted men. In a practical way he sought out the causes of discontent on their

r sults from

PAIR IN THE MATTER OF DEPAILS.

There is probably no part of the work of a Secretary
of War for which he receives less praise and more criticism than the honest efforts to distribute fairly and im partially details among officers. Every officer upon de-tached service has friends who are willing to aid him in keeping such service beyond the regular time. It is without decided pressure having previously been brought to bear by his friends upon the Secretary to have it ex-tended. The Secretary has been firm, however, upon this point, and his action and the appointments which ave been made time far by the President have shown to the active officers serving at remote stations that they will have a "fair show" under the present Administra

A short time ago the Secretary was seeking an office do recruiting service. It seemed to him that a cap A short time ago the secretary was seeking an other to do recruiting service. It seemed to him that a captain who took good care of the mon in his company and consequently was troubled by only few describins, was in all likelihood the right man to select and train recruits. He therefore inquired for the captain from whose company there had been the fewest describins for the last five years. The captain was found in Dakota from whose company there had been but one describer in that period. The Secretary promptly of fered him the detail.

THE INTRODUCTION OF THE CANTEEN SYSTEM. The word "canteen" in itself gives but little Indication of its meaning in the sense in which it is now perative club of the callsted men under the patronage of the Department. It is an effort to ameliorate their operative cinh of the canada me and a passage of the Department. It is an effort to ameliorate their condition by contributing to their amusement in their leisure hours, making their life more contented, restraining the temptations to indulae in stimulants to excess and to lessen the cost to them of those legitimate sports and amusements which they ought to have. The plan is for the post to furnish a suite of rooms suitable for the purpose which can be fitted up as a place of social meeting, having a reading room, per haps a billiard table, other articles of amusement, etc. The government of the canteen is in the hands of the soldiers themselves assisted by a council of officers sejected for that purpose. The price at which everything is sold is arranged so that there shall be but a small profit, and that profit goes to the fund of the canteen and for its support, and eventually to the company fund to improve its table fare. A canteen was first introduced in our service in 1880. Before the present year there were a few at different posts; their existence, however, was only experimental. The matter was fully investigated last year, and on the strength of the report of the Adjutant-seneral it received the approval of Secretary Endicott. A general order was sessed from the headquarters of the Army, February 1, 1880, contemplating the general Introduction of the system throughout the army. In about one month from that time Secretary Endicott went out of office, so that the work of introducing this system fell to the inistration of his successor. It at first met with the opposition, as the introduction of any new system asys does, and its success will be due to the per-ent efforts of Secretary Proctor and Adjutant-General

kelton.

It seems impossible for the post trader's store and it canteen to flourish side by side. The latter not only furnishes the men with many of their supplies, thus directly taking off the trade of the store, but its endency is to draw the men away from the store and

tendency is to draw the men away from the store and from its use as a lounging place. The vigor with which the present Administration has pushed the instruction of canteens so alarmed the post traders that they held a convention in Washington this winter to consider their interests.

In the last year Secretary Proctor has not granted any new floeness to post traders. On the contrary, the floeness of a good many have been revoked. The Department, however, has assented to the plan that where the post-trader gives up his business, the Government should take his buildings at a fair valuation, where they can be turned to any legitimate use of the posts. The success which has attended the system to far, according to the reports received, is most satisfactory. It is noted, for instance, that the tendency to intemperance is lessened. It is, perhaps, too soon to feel its full results, but the work of introducing the system and of establishing it upon a firm basis in the face of opposition has been well done, and it has al-

LOYAL AND PATRIOTICS There has been no incident in the War Departm elicited so much discussion, as the refusal of Secretary Proctor to put the flag at half mast on the occasion of its reorganization, from 1853 to 1857, and the the Cieveland Administration, it is reasonably certain that, if in power, it would have pursued a different rourse. The refusal of secretary Proctor was explicit, but it was expressed in a kind and convictors manner. It received the commendation of almost the entire press of the North, of both parties, and also of some of the best papers in the South.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

AN ADMINISTRATION MARKED BY INTEG RITY, COURAGE AND CONSISTENCY.

within the last twelve months has vindicated President LARNEST EFFORTS IN BEHALF OF THE INDIAN. Harrison's Judgment when he selected General Noble and consistency, strangely in contrast with the prudent, but at the same time firm, hand to conduct teet the Indians from fraud and illegal intrusion on fied character. It is not every lawyer that could cation practical and sufficient to train each individual venture to sat in judgment on patent cases, on land to intelligent labor, but to increase the number of grant conflicts, on pension appeals, without misglyings of a very serious nature, if he would conscientiously decide the cases submitted to him on their most. his business. In addition to this, its chief most by their reservations, and to advance the cause of educaand not trust entirely to the judgment of a subordinate. That Secretary Noble need feel no mis-

An idea may be gained of the magnitude ider the Secretary's supervision, and look to him for guidance in matters of dispute or difficulty, including Oklahoma, which is yet between a mere

The Land Office is probably the most important of it has made for itself within the last year a record which, on the whole, is very creditable to its head,

of the General Land Office was confronted th the fact that there had accumulated 105,000 a-es over and above any former amount. The cause mer Sparks, in April, 1885, had issued an order nder which final action upon all entries of the public

disorder than ever, and simply furnished the Lane office with a pretext for withholding patents from the settlers on the public domain. It was the histhe way of reform in the Land Office, when, 6, 18-9, this division was abolished and the 18,000 cases then pending before it were sent back to where they had come from, examined, and promptly dis-posed of. As a result a large number of patents were granted. The act of the Land Office in sending out these

tand paients was not only one of justice, but it has been responded to by a greatly increased confidence on the part of the people in the sympathy of the Government for them in their ploneer lives and it its disposition to protect them in their homes and property. There is, however, no disposition to relax the examination of claims to an extent that will per all fraud to grow or illegal claims to be established on the contrary, greater vigilance than ever has been exacted in these particulars; but that virthance bedirected to the examination of records and evidence in each individual claim, and it is not exhibited by wholesale suspicion and general suspensions. A great many claims deemed illegal are now under investigation, and many cases now pending for fraudulent in ractions of the laws will be prosecuted. The most otorions of such fraudulent claims are traced to cor porations seeking to obtain the public domain for orporate purposes through pretended settlements of individuals. These matters are undergoing a strict investigation and will be decided as the law requires without regard to the results that may fall upor those who think that because they invest great sum of money in some particular enterprise, which at its on because of the ruin that would follow from a decision against them. The purpose of the Administration is to bestow the lands for homesteads according to law and not according to individual or corporate

An important feature of the work performed by the office within the last twelve months is the suspension of no less than 21,660,546 acres of ralload grants, pending legislation for forfeitures by Congress. If legislative action should be had on these rants it would restore to the public domain absolutely and open to settlement large tracks of land now closed to the pioneer. In other directions the Republican administration of the Land Office has likewise tempted to restore to the public domain grants not fairly earned, and in many cases it has succeeded. Witness the forfeiture of the grants to the State of Michigan to aid in the construction of a railroad from Marquette to Ontonagon.

PATENT OFFICE.

The last year has been in many ways an exceptional me in the history of the Patent Office. The revenues of the bareau, amounting to \$1,281,728 05, have ex ceeded the total for any preceding year by more than \$100,000. The list of patents issued foots up a total of 24,158, which exceeds the issue of any one previous year, except that of 1885; while the number of applications filed, the pulse of the inventive activity and prosperity of the country, reached 415,705, which is nearly 5,000 in excess of any previous year.

nearly 5,000 in excess of any previous year.

This is the centennial year of the patent system, which was established by law on April 10, 1700, as the result of the recommendation of President Washington, made in his message of January 8, 1700. The number of patents issued during the first half century of the law was 12,421, about half the number issuin the last year; the total number issued up to the beginning of the present year being 418,664. It is also interesting to note that the percentage of appli cations which mature into patents has remained almost constant during all the years of which a record has been kept. In 1840, about 64 per cent of the applications filed were granted; and in 1889, in spite of the fact that the issuance of 40,000 patents would seem to leave nothing new under the sun, the greater activity of the inventive genius of the country produced so many patentable devices that 60 per cent of the more than 40,000 applications were granted, and during the fifty years between 1840 and 1890, the percentage has varied little outside of these limits.

The financial balance sheet of the Bureau show the usual addition to the surplus. The patrons of

ready borne sufficient fruit to justify the efforts in than an economical Government was willing to allow its behalf. sistants to expend on the transaction of the immenso ent volume of business imposed upon them. With the for years which has attracted so much attention and exception of a few years during the infancy of the the period of heavy expenditures consequent on the death of Jefferson Davis. He did right, no doubt. year of the Rebellion, which for a time checked the serves mention in this place, because the responsibility and yet, if one is to judge from other performances by activity of inventors—the Patent Office has always been a paying institution. Now the accumulated

The improvement of the Indian Service in all its branches has been an earnest purpose of the present

relary Administration.

It was determined at the outset to remove as far as proceedings of General Noble's possible the acknowledged evils surrounding many of Secretary Vilas. The Interior the Indian agencies; to enforce the obligations of con-Department is one which requires a most careful, tractors to farmish supplies equal to samples; to pro-

> framed a letter of advice addressed to each Indian agent, to be transmitted with his commission. This was by direction of the President. Each agent was informed that the office to which he was to be deemed of great interest to the Government charge and direction; that sobriety and integrity must directly or indirectly with the agency; that an impursuits of the adult Indians must receive the agent's careful and constant attention, to the end that they might be advanced in the ways of civilization and made independent through self-support; and that the commission transmitted could be held only upon the express understanding that the agent receiving it would use his atmost efforts to further these objects and purposes. The selection of Indian agent has been made with as much care as possible, and their course has been looked after with a scruting greater, it is believed, than has heretofore been

Contrast such treatment with that received by the Indian under the administration of Mr. Cleveland when, upon no less a Democratic authority than that of senator Vest, the Commissioner, Mr. Atkins, seemed intent to provide for all his impoverished and Impecuations friends" by giving them letters of marque to prey upon Indian traders and indirectly of course upon the Indians themselves.

The individual education of the Indians In schools has received from the Leginning of the present administration increased attention. exhausted until th never be exhausted if supporting. It was a found by our forefath figent labor. This is the view of Con rgam, and it is shared by the President; use lines that the present administration i flureau is hoping to accomplish substa

determination of the Secretary of the Interior to Her advantage than the promptness with which they wed the predecessor of the present Commissioner sions after having reached the conclusion that Tanner was exceeding the limits of his authority isly embarrassing the cause of good govern andni, though it must be said, in justice to Mr. that the official acts of the former Commier of Pensions, ill advised though they were, can ent be compared to the disgraceful a public station indulged in by the on the orders of the Commissioner, large sum-on the orders of the Commissioner, large sum-y had been paid to these persons. Many of had also been made "sperial," that is, prefer ne of hearing, and not a few called "forty-el-cases," had been harried through an examina-be pension increased within two days. The on of the Commissioner was called to these or

tion of the commissioner was called to these case a disapprobation of such allowances was expressed the secretary. There followed subsequently a converse between the Commissioner of Pensions and hief, in which the latter was, as a matter of course led by the President. All of this is still fresh in minds of the public. The abuse, for such it not the was, was a sections one. In many cases the test of the members, most of them employes of the can, had received several thousands of dollars of the pension. In ten of these cases the sums allowed regard over \$10.000. The intention is to correct of these evils for the future under the present minissioner of Pensions, and so far as the law will see to exact a return of the money which, it had found, was illegally paid. can can be administered with as rear regularity upon as fixed lines of practice and clear prines of law as any other bureau under the Govern-t. He is also convinced that the soldiers of the war are not disposed to have it administered wise; that they will be content if their chains the speedily heard, and each in his their chains than or partiality.

The United States Geological Survey has recently ompleted its first decade. The only results accomished by this important bureau under the wise ad inistration of Major Powell susceptible of definite ription and numerical statement are the reports, treatises and maps published. The influence of the treatises and maps published. The inducace of these publications, however, on the economic progress of the country, the amount that they have practically added to the wealth of the country by giving intelligent direction to the search for ores and other economic minerals; the waste that they have saved by marking out the regions in which it will be useless to search for desor of substances; the time and money that have been economized by railway corporations, municipal corporations and individual travellers through the use of the topographic maps—these results are covered by no census and are not susceptible of estimate. The additions to the national wealth accounts through the work of the Survey will merge with all other additions in the footings of the Eleventh Census, and can never be discriminated; but as the entire industrial he work of the Survey will merge with an other and ons in the footness of the Eleventh Census, and ca ever be discriminated; but as the entire industrial regress of this industrial age is based on the achievents of modern science, so the immense store a nowledge gathered, classified and interpreted by the isological survey cannot fall to have greatly proted the national weifare.

TAKING THE ELEVENTH CENSUS. The important task of taking the decennial census

provided for by the Constitution has once more de-volved upon a Republican Administration. Under the provisions of the act of Congress of March 1, 1889, Robert P. Porter was appointed Superintendent of the Census. He has, since his appointment, proceeded in a characteristically energetic manner to discharace his duties, to which he brings not only ability of a high order, but also great experience derived from his intimate connection with the taking of the Teath Census. Thorough preparations have been made for the taking of the Eleventh Census. The country has been divisions (in all about twenty separate inquries) have been provided for, and elaborate preparations have been made for the enumeration of the population. The Eleventh Census, while comprising most of the investigations undertaken in the tenth, will include two additional and important features, to wit: An inquiry in relation to the recorded indebtedness of private corporations and individuals, and a list of the imanes, organizations and length of service of surviving soldiers, saliers and marines. As compared with any previous census, the eleventh will be more statistical and less scientific, more adapted to an actual inventory of the Nation's progress in population, industry and wealth, and less given to technical descriptions and scientific disquisitions. The latest appliances for the rapid tabulation and prescritation of the results of the census have been adopted, and no effort will be spared to conclude the work at as early a date as possible. As an illustration of the He has, since his appointment, proceeded of the results of the census have been adopted, and no effort will be spared to conclude the work at a carly a date as possible. As an illustration of the magnitude of this undertaking it is only necessary to mention the fact that there will be employed in taking the Eleventh Census no less than 42,000 enumerators, 2,000 clerks, from 800 to 900 special agents, 175 supervisors and twenty-five experts. The number of

1,000 pages each to contain t

ADMISSION OF THE FOUR NEW STATES.

A brief mention of the admission to Statehood of North and South Dakota, Montana and Washington, de for the welfare, peace and protection of these Com-monwealths, while they were yet Territorics, rested largely upon the Secretary of the Interior, under direction of the President.

The management of this important Bureau reflects great credit upon Commissioner Mitchell. It is the first time in many years that a patent lawyer has been at its head, and already his appointment by President Harrison has borne good fruit in the prompt disposal of a large number of accumulated cases. The criminal lawyer and country advocate appointed by Mf. Cleveland were unable to discharge the duties of their office satisfactorily, though both were industrious enough. Their unfamiliarity with patent law proved a fatal stumbling block in the way of an efficient management of the office.

LARNEST ESPORTS IN BEHALF OF THE INDIAN. The improvement of the Indian Service in all its

some of the most important transactions of the Interior Department in the past year are not to be classified under the heads of bureau work. Among

The great body of Oklahoma settlers, with that respect for law which marks the American citizen, spect for law which marks the American citizen, awaited the hour allowed for their advent into the new Territory. Although, of course, the rush was very great, and the desire of each person was to secure the best clafm possible, it is a most honorable and memorable fact that the opening of so large an amount of land was attended with the loss of but very few lives. Between the hour of noon and the setting of the sun there were established in this domain towns and cities each of several thousand innablants, and a great part of the whole Territory was claimed and settled upon. But the observance of law was not universal. While the great body of settlers were obeying the laws and patiently submitting to a military parol force they could have overpowered, there had

that the wrongdoers will not be countenanced, and fruits of their evil deeds.

Profiting by its experience in Oklahoma, the Administration was better prepared in the case of the opening of the Sloux Reservation. As a result, that settlement was more orderly, and was marked by fewer violations of the law.

THE POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

BUSINESS METHODS INAUGURATED BY 4 PRACTICAL BUSINESS MAN. The most difficult thing accomplished by the Post-ma-

ter-General in the first year of his administration has been to remove the many erroneous impressions about himself. The idea in the minds of Democratic editors whether they have held it honestly or not, has been that this great Philadelphia merchant has been a counter-jumper," with a yard stick concealed about his person, and calling out "Cashi" to ever They have not cared to know that he has built up in a thirty years' career of exampled industry, a business employing under one roof 4,000 persons, and yielding in many a single year a profit of \$1,000,000. They preferred to insult their patrons with gibes about the "haberdasher" and the mere "shopkeeper." They preferred to insult millions of decent people in yet another way. They represented that John Wanamaker was a sort of tambouring twirler in the salvation Army. They carefully c realed the fact, if they were aware of it, that he had started a mission Sunday-school in the lowest quart of Philadelphia thirty years ago, in a tent, and had then, as now, been superintendent of Bethany. They do not admit the fact that, so far from being pelical with offensive missiles by the toughs of the neight good, he is welcomed now in the same locality every Sunday morning in two immense tabernacles, whi have been largely the work of his own hands and and hear him. But he is a hypocrite, of course, be cause he does not give up this marvellous Sunday school. The Democratic editors think he must surely e a plous knave because he is not afraid to organize little charities by the hundred, and talk "out before

folks" about the lessons of humanity.

The Postmaster-General also had the misfortune in the first months of his administration to be misunderstood somewhat by the members of his own He represented essentially the merchant in w Administration, but many Republicans feared that he knew no politics. It is true that he did not and does not now, know any politics except that the best administration is good politics; that rebear the closest scrutiny are the things that talk, and that an efficient friend is better than an efficient enemy. The Postmaster-General, by personal contact with many Republicans who have misunderstood him, has remove these false conceptions about himself, and impresse his business-like, stalwart, pugnacious character upon

tens of thouands ... The most prominent characteristic of Postmaster-General Wanamaker is his genius for work. Promptly at half-past 8 he is to be found at his desk, either dictating letters or conferring with one of his chiefs or meeting a caller by appointment, who is startled at seeing a Cabinet officer so early at his Department. And it is work, except for a short interruption at luncheon time, all day long. It is no exaggeration to say that the number of people received daily and the amount of business actually transacted in the of the Postmaster-General and his picturesque First Assistant exceed similar achievements in all the other Departments of the Government put together. It is so from the very fact that the postal service has 60,000 branches and 150,000 employes. There is a stream of callers in the offices of both Mr. Wanamaker and Mr. Clarkson from 10 to 1. There is no red tape about either of these gentlemen; no ladders are required to climb in through the door. Every good Republican and every good citizen gets what he wants or knows the

reason why he cannot have it.

The rule of the Postmaster-General is to devote himself completely to the affair which he happens to have in hand at the moment. This is one of his characteristics. A caller who has business with him finds him the readlest kind of a listener. He does not know more about the subject than the expert or the authority with whom he is conversing; or if he does know more the visitor never finds it out. with something to say, the man with an idea or suggestion, the "kicker" with a complaint to make, finds for the time being that Mr. Wanamaker is interested in nothing else in the world except the visitor's own particular notion. It seems as if the Postmaster-General desires above all things to dispose of the work which he finds before him to do. He therefore flice from one task to another with the greatest ease. He plunges to the bottom of a question with a ho vigor sometimes which takes the successful, as well as the disappointed, caller almost off his feet, renews the discussion of an old question just where he left it, though a hundred days have intervened.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL'S ASSISTANTS. The effect of Mr. Wanamaker's business methods upon his conduct of public affairs is seen every day in the conduct of his chosen subordinates. His First Assistant, Mr. Clarkson, has had a most remarkable success. He and his chief are perfectly in accord; each knows his limitations; each is certain of his strength. The Postmaster-General would never rot the First Assistant of a bit of credit for a creditab piece of work or a wise policy suggested and carried out; and the First Assistant, for his part, freely follows where his chief leads. Mr. Clarkson's principal duty is the selection of efficient fourth-class post-masters to take the place of Democrats who resign, or die, or have to be removed because their accounts are wrong or their tongues unruly. The performance of that duty has called out his strongest and most successful efforts. He thinks that personal loyalty, as well as official uprightness, makes the best political record for a party. This is perhaps the perinciple which has distinguished his course of action in every appointment. Certainly, if the Postoffice Department had done nothing else in the last year than to furnish the political bonesty of Mr. Wanamaker's First Assistant, it would be entitled to hearty indersement.

The labors of Colonel Smith A. Whitfield, Second Assistant Postmaster General, furnish another illustra tion of Mr. Wanamaker's excellent judgment. The efficient postmaster of a great city, he came to Wash ington with an intense interest in his work. Under him the Division of Routes and Contracts is more efficiently managed than ever. The old clerks see it; the route agents and contractors know it oft a to their cost. Colonel Whitfield is a modest man, but he might record, if he chose, the history of wany a case in which the ruscals have been "turned down,"
if, indeed, they have not been turned out.

eral, is an efficient and experienced official. Brought up, as it were, in the Department, he knows all its wants and shortcomings most thoroughly. He led of the post he holds now before the Democratic Ad-